FEBRUARY 18......1871.

THE FEDERAL, "RING." [AGAIN. Anthony Dorman was tried before Judge Titus of the District Court, on a charge of "murder in the first degree," and found guilty. The attorney for the defense, after the conviction of his client, believing that he could obtain evidence in the case which had not been introduced at the trial, moved for a new trial, which was denied, and the convicted was duly sentenced to be hanged. A petition was then drawn up by two prominent gentlemen, to have the death sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, which was pretty generally signed, and presented to the governor who promptly refused to commute the sentence. The last hope of the friends of the convicted seemed to have been abandoned at this point, and preparations for the execution proceeded to completion. A new gallows was erected at an expense of a couple hundred dollars-even the coffin was ordered, made and delivered to the sheriff. The two friends of the convicted, we are told, determined to try a last resourse, armed with two hundred dollars, waited on the Secretary, and sought his interposition. This had the desired effect; and the day immediately preceding that appointed for the execution, the Sheriff was notified to stay the proceedings, as the case had been appealed to the Supreme Court. Upon what grounds the case has been so referred few seem to understand, but as Secretary Bashford is a deep lawyer he can probably point to some clause that will justify

the transaction. Now, in all this, it has not been our intention to attach censure to the part taken by the friends of the convicted to procure the mitigatien of his sentence, as they acted from motives of mercyalone, and were, unquestionably, conscientious in their endeavor; and in a matter of life or death, we maintain that, even after conviction, if a reasonable suspicion be entertained that the doomed man may be innocent, or if guilty of a crime that he has not wilfully rendered himself so, such suspicion or doubt should be properly weighed and respected. If upon reconsideration, under such circumstances, it should be shown that not sufficient evidence has been brought forth to criminate the accused, and he be acquitted, then the public will rest satisfied, and society will not be endangered; but in this case, wherein a new trial was denied from want of sufficient grounds, and in which an appeal has atterwards been taken without any known grounds, the effect upon the public mind is anything but desirable. It is simply laying the foundation for mob law; and so strong is the feeling now existing against this apparent act of evasion, that, while the people are reither blood-thirsty nor lawlessly inclined, we should not be surprised to witness the assemblage of a vigilance committee and see its vengeauce meted out in the next aggravated case of murder that may happen in this neighborhood. The operation of mob law is not a condition of affairs to be encouraged; and statutory law indifferently administered is about the best nourishment for

Another objectionable feature of this proceeding is the needless expense entailed upon the county. Why was not this conclusion arrived at before the Supreme Court had adjourned, and before an additional 350 or 400 dollars -expended in making preparations for the execution-had been heaped upon the county? Had the case "on appeal" been taken before the Supreme Court while the same was in session, three weeks ago, the matter might now be at rest; and if grounds for his acquittal could have been discovered the man might be at liberty; or if nothing could be brought forth of those officers as well as soldiers, who servfor his vindication or extenuation then the law would have had its course, the county would have been freed of useless expense, and the people would feel secure under the protective arm of law.

If capital punishment may not be meted out to those convicted of the crime of which it is the penalty, then, why permit it to incumber the statutes. It is not the act of mercy which men combine in denouncing, but it is this degradation of law, which seems to license murder and set at nought the value of human life.

A batch of 200 recruits, principally for the infautry companies now serving in Southern Arizona, arrived from California on Saturday. They seem to have borne the fatigues of a long, cheerless march, remarkably well.

THE FREIGHT ROUTES TO ARIZONA.

We stated in our last issue that the opening of the Guaymas route to private freight, seemed very probable. An examination and comparison of the various routes now open, and conceding that via Guaymas as one of them, would probably interest most of our readers in Arizons; but it should interest, still more, the merchants of San Francisco, as it is an established fact that freight to this point can be delivered at cheaper rates from New York than from San Francisco. Had the merchants ot San Francisco devoted one half the time, their conquest south. money and influence toward opening the Guaymas route that they have expended in building roads in Southern California and Arizona, we might, at present, be receiving all our freight through Sonors ; and the trade of Southern Arizona might have remained in the hands of the San Francisco merchants. These road were made with a view to enable the said meachants to compete with the increasing traffic by the Kansas Pacific Railroad; but it is now evident that all this time, labor and expense have gone for nought, as every mile added to this railroad in our direction, will call for additional outlays and improvements on the S:in Diego road. The rais per pound on the se threeroutes, in coin, are as follows:

" S. Diego, 14cts. " Kit Carson, 12cts New York The difference in tipe would be slightly in favor of the San Diego route; the safety of goods is probably infavor of the Guaymas route. We see, thereore, that there is a difference of 7 cents per pound in favor of the Southern route, as opposed to the Kansas railroad; and yet, with this percentage in their favor, San Franciscan have permitted a valuable trade to go from them, without making an effort in the right direction to retain it. It is strange that a body of merchants should, in loto, so ignore their own interests as to allow

San Fran'co to Tueson, via Guaymas, 5ets.

With an excellent road which the inhabitants keep in repair without asking, any aid from anyone, a healthy climate, all the security of lite and property which it is possible to have in a border country, and nearly ten cents per pound on freight, in their favor, yet San Francisco "can't see it."

a struggle.

Not only has San Francisco lost the trade of the merchants of Southern Arizona, but with it has also lost the shioments and purchases of ores that otherwise must have found their way through the Arc de Triomphe, Avenue de l'Impeto them. We can freight ores from Tucson to Guaymas, by return trains, at about \$25 per ton, while, by the San Diego ronte, at ten cents per poundremen lieight, it would cost us \$200. No mine can afford to pay this amount

With Southern Arizona it is a struggle for life; the Guaymas route must be opened and San Francisco must help to drive the wedge.

PROPUSED RAID INTO MEXICO.

If in the following statement, contained in Janury 27th, there is any truth whatever, it is somewhat surprising that here, almost on the border of Sonova, we should be in total isnorance of such a gigantic conspiracy. It would appear, however, that a well-planned filibastering expedition is ready to march across the line and take possession of Sogora and city yesterday. Price of gold daily rising. thence extend its operations into the neighboring States :

The command, it is now positively asserted, will be given to a gentleman who occupied a prominent military position in the Union army during the late rebellion, he having already signified his intention of accepting, and will at once secure the aid and co-operation of many ed under him previously. A confederate officer, now residing in Texas, will join the ex- unretrenched. pedition with a detachment of cavalry at least armed with carbines of the most approved pat tern. This pare of the expedition will rendezvous somewhere in the vicinity of El Paso, and be ready to cross the line at a word.

Already a large number have been collected in Lower California, while no inconsiderable force is ready to cross at once into Sonora. which is to be the main point of attack. The filibusters have in their number men who are well acquainted with the roads and points in the country to be invaded, and appear to be confident of success. They claim that the anti-Juarez governor of Sonora (who has been fighting the regular governor for seveto join them with a large force of Mexicans peace, and consequently seize provis ons for own Money loaned—Interest paid on time depends and Indians, and that he has already collect. use.

ed large stores of provisions for the use of the expedition. A vessel with a cargo of arms arrived not long since at the port of Guaymas, and passed the customs officers without suspicion; these arms, is now alleged, are in the hands of the rebel Mexican governor, having been safely smuggled into the

The filibusters claim that the conquest of dersigned, until 12 o'clock, M. Sonora is certain and easy of accomplishment March 30th, 1871 (when they will be with the aid they will receive from the anti-Juares faction and; even if they should be ensuccessful in other operations here they will have a secure foothold and place of retreat, and as the proper time arrives push ed for the troops stationed thereat,

SHAMEI

The Rocky Mountain News has a short article by which it is intended to show that Gan Loa died of "Remorse" conceived and at the offices of the A. C. S. at through the part he took in the late reservor. Salifarric reav Milliary no. It is needless to state that this cowardly charge land, Oregon; Omaha, Nebraska, against the dead is not established by any fact | Worth, Illinois, or reasonable deduction. The following extract will show the character of the argument | ber of posts. from which it is intended to prove that Remorse carried this great and good man down to the

"But he must always have had the most painful distrust of the rightfulness of his position, and we believe that, when the whole Office of the Chief Commissory of Car. truth comes out, it will appear that this clistrust, and the feeling that he was acting the traitor to a government that had educated and honored him, and with no good cause, had more to do with the moral cause of his illness and death than anymere cares of the war itself."

It is a simple and easy matter to malign the dead; but it is neither a noble nor a brave impulse that will influence the editor of a popular journal thus to pour gall into the cup of sorrow which ramains for the relatives of the deceased ..

Of the removal of the military supply Depot from Tucson to Fort Yuma there is now no longer a single doubt. We understand that Asst. Quartermaster Col. Lee, has received a trade so valuable to pass from them without o ders to this effect, and that the freight contractors have received instructions to forward no more supplies beyond Yuma.

The News.

VERSAILLES, February 3. The delivery of arms has commenced at Se-

Emperor William will be in Berlin by the Sth at the la est. He leaves Versailles to-morrow.

The whole army of investment will march ratrice, Rue de Rivoli and Rue St. Antone, simply for the purpose of passing through Paris.

The feelling against Gambetta Is increasing. A complete rupture has taken place between him and the Paris Government.

Paris February 4.- Intense suffering prevails, Hundreds die daily of starvation. The quantity of food received is wholly inadequate.

Favre having resigned the Ministry of the Interior, will remain as Minister of Foreign Af-

Versailles, Feb. 3 .- A special correspondent, who has ben inside Paris since the investment, came out to-day, and returned to-night. He says: the Commandant of Montrouge has committed, suicide. The Parisians are under the impression that the Prussian troops will not enter Paris; a letter to the New Mexican dated Ralston, they are still ignorant of the full terms of the capitulation, as it is believed that the guns in the forts will not be taken away by the enemy. The price of provisions has not yet been lowered. Of one hundred thousand horses, originally in Paris, sixty-six thousand have been killed for food, The exchange of wounded and prisoners is proceeding to-day, at the gates of Versaitles. The Inspector General of the English army, carrying

The authorities of Versailles now allow letters from Paris to be forwarded.

Bordeanx, February 4 .- Pellatin, Garnier, Pages, and Emmanuel Arago arrived this morn-

The prefect of Lyons received 10,000 Lorraine and Alsalians yesterday.

Paris, Eeb. 5 .- A decree, signed by all ministers here, has been promulgated annulling Gambetta's decree on electoral disabilities. It maintains the supreme authority of the Paris Government, and, declares that the ellections shall be

It is believed neither the Government of Natiofive hundred strong, to be well mounted and nal Defence, the Red Republicans, nor the Imperalists have any chance of carrying the elections. The public favor the moderate party condemn the weakness of the Government, and complaim they were not consulted on the capitulation and

Bordeaux, Feb. 6 .- Members of the Government from Paris have arrived.

Telegraphed to the prefects, last night, the decree annulling the Bordeaux decree of 21st January relative to electoral disqualification, as incompatible with the principles of universal suffrage. The Paris decree of 23d maintained.

London, Feb. 7. - Calais advices to-day state that the Prussians obstruct the revictualling of Paris. Nine trains were detained at Amiens, although the line is clear. It is said the Germans ral years past with varying success is ready are satisfied that France will refuse their terms of

ARMY SUPPLIES

Beef and Mutton, on Hoof or Big FOR ARIZONA.

CEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLIE will be received at this office (N ket street, San Francisco, Coliforn the Military posts which are now or after may be established in Arizon (Camp Colorado excepted), of all the Mutton, live or slaughtered, that may year commencing July 1st, 1871, and a 30th, 1872. Proposals to express price rency. The supply will probably amount 2,000 BEEVES AND 1,000 W

Copy of the present contract and de structions to bidders can be obtained Salifa Pic Leav Millow Capalin Ac worth, Kansas; St. Louis, Mrs.

Proposals will be received for Bidders are invited to here ing of the bids.

The right is reserved

Military Division of the Pacific, Dan Francisco California, fa 18f4t.

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Consignments solicited. Order's for the purchase and ships of Calitornia produce, Grain, Wheat, etc., solicited, will receive prompt and in attention, and will be filled at the m market prices. Bills of Exchange on all the principal and

mercial cities of Europe and America.

Office: Merchant's Exchange, San I'm cisco, Cal.

Dissolution!

KIT CARSON, COLORADO, January 1st, 1871 The co-partnership heretofore existing tale the name of Webster, Musick, & Cunific and of Musick, Cuniffe & Co., is this day dissolved limitation. Either of the firms is authorized sign in liquidation.

J. M. WEBSTER. C. E. MUSICK. H. J. CUNIFFE.

The business of the late firm will be contist by Chas. E. Musick, under the firm name of CHAS. E. MUSICE & CO.

Having disposed of our interest in the late in of Webster, Musick & Cuniffe, and Musics, iffe & Co, to Mr. Chas. E. Musick, would pleasure in fully recommending him to the pair of the late firms and the community at large J. M. WEBSTEB.

H. J. CUNIFFE.

BANK OF SAN DIEGO!

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold Dest and Exchange bought.

DRAFTS

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